

**POST ELECTION INDUCED ALCOHOLISM AND MORAL  
BEHAVIOUR AT HOME**

**A CASE STUDY OF KAPLAMAI DIVISION,  
TRANS-NZOIA EAST DISTRICT, KENYA**

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## DECLARATION

This study entitled, "Post Election Induced alcoholism and moral behaviour in homes, a case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District, Kenya is my work and original. It has never been submitted to any institution of learning for any award.

Signed.....




**Name Joseph Wangombe**

Date.....


14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2009

## APPROVAL

This study entitled, Post Election Induced Alcoholism and moral behaviour in homes, a case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District, Kenya was done under my supervision and now it's ready for examination by the University.

Signed.....

**Mr. Mulegi Tom**  
**SUPERVISOR**

Date.....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to my beloved wife Florence Gathoni, my sons paul Macharia and Harrison Gacheru who have always had lonely times in Kenya even under the hostility of politics; while I the father was far away struggling with these studies. Be blessed.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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My Fellow students are highly appreciated for their support that made me succeed in my studies.

Finally and most Importantly, the Almighty God who has given me and all those who assisted me life and the strength to compile this research report especially when it was done in a country where I was from a foreign Land.

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## **DEFINITION OF OPERATIONAL TERMS**

- Alcohol:** This is any liquor drink that makes one drunk.
- Cbda:** These are discussions that were attended by village members that were respondents to this study.
- Counseling:** This is moral guidance given to an individual especially when he or is under certain challenges
- Domestic violence** These are physical or psychological acts or both that intend to torture the victim in homes
- Drug abuse:** This where people take drugs irresponsibly
- Investment:** These are savings intended to be sources of income in the future
- Sex abuse:** This is people engage in illegal sexual intercourses
- Unemployment:** This is a situation were people lack economic activities from which to earn a living.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN:	African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
BSW:	Bachelor of Social Works and Social Administration
CBDA:	Community Base Data Analysis
Ed:	Editor
HIV:	Human Immuno Virus
KIU:	Kampala International University
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
STDS:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

## ABSTRACT

The study analyzed Post Election Induced alcoholism and moral behaviour in homes a case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District Kenya. The study aimed at investigating the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on morals behaviour in families in Kaplamai Division. This was upon the background that, the increasing cases of domestic violence, school dropout, and child neglect and sex abuse in Kaplamai are highly related to alcohol drinking.

The study was guided by objectives that included establishing the reasons for drinking alcohol by the people in Kaplamai; to examine the life experiences in families with members that drink alcohol and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of alcohol consumption. The study was sought through quantitative and qualitative designs while the latter was derived from documentary review from various libraries.

The study established that, the major factors that lead people to consume alcohol include; influence of peers, cultural influence, family moral decadence unemployment, and unfair government policy. The study also examined the life experience in families with members that drink alcohol which were, domestic violence, hunger, irreligiousness, sex abuse, school drop out , poor health , poor interpersonal relations and how levels of investment among others. The study suggested that; the local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of alcohol parents should take their children advice, employees alcohol consumption should be formulated and implemented. People should be counselled, creation of new jobs and setting up of better recreation activities and centers.

The study therefore concludes that; the weakening of the cultural system has led to moral decadence in families, poor government policy unemployment has led to high levels of poverty , which all lead to people turning desperate and this consume alcohol. Unfortunately alcohol badly affects people health, leads to domestic violence, sex abuse, school drop out among other effects which lead to high level of poverty.

The study therefore concludes that, the major reasons for excessive alcohol drinking are; for pleasure, peer pressure, unemployment and spouse influence among other reasons. The major consequences of excessive alcohol drinking are; spread domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies, sex and drug of HIV/AIDS, abuse, children are poorly facilitated in schools, unemployment and use of abusive language. The study suggested that, there should be implementation of appropriate laws, improving parent-child relationship, counseling by religious and local administrators, employers should penalize drunkard employees, government and people should subsidize peoples' economic activities. The family, government, religious, cultural and NGO leaders should cooperate in condemning any immoral activities in society and there causes such as excessive alcohol drinking.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### *1.0 Background of the Study*

The chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope and significance of the study.

Alcohol drinking in African setting is highly praised since it has cultural, political, social and economic aspects of life attached to it. Traditionally alcoholic drinks were taken when performing various cultural functions. Alcohol could be poured on the ground for the spirits to also enjoy. People who look alcohol were believed to be strong, brave and prestigious (Muhimbuura 1977).

In pre-literate ages in Africa, societies such as; the Haya in Kenya, people drunk at parties that were attended by both men and women who were usually of the same age. They could drink and dance, get to know each other, and most of them got their future partners from such parties. Alcohol was a source of income where to those that brewed it was a source of income after selling to those that were not in position to brew for them. This was because alcohol was used in performing different cultural functions. It's part of African culture for a number of families to gather together for conversation. Alcohol was used as a unifying factor as whoever could not get a visitor, after giving food to his visitor, they always conversed while taking a drink in most cases beer. Also beer was paid as tribute to chiefs Sukuma, Hehe, Zaramo societies in Kenya gave alcohol to their leaders as a sign of respect.

In Trans-Nzoia East District, many people today take alcohol irresponsibly. The young, youth and adults take alcohol. According to field studies in every three families there is a person who takes alcohol according the President of Republic of Kenya, Kibaki (2008). Kaplamai Division is located in Trans-Nzoia East district, southern part of Dar-es-salaam City. Most of the people are Christians and relatively a high number of Christians. There are a lot of women and men who take alcohol in Trans-Nzoia East ward, some brew it themselves and others buy it from local sellers.

There are a number of local brews that are taken in Trans-Nzoia East. These include; gongo, which is brewed from maize and cassava. Wanzuki is brewed from ripe banana. These are squeezed and juice obtained is added to finely crash fried sorghum. The juice obtained and

fermented in a warm place for about these days. There is also Kibuku which is brewed from fermented banana juice plus maize flour.

Field studies revealed that families that have their members who take alcohol face a lot of domestic violence, sex abuse in form of rape, incest, defilement and adultery and child neglect. There are many children who do not attend school though there is free education. Child abuses through torture, use of abusive language among other negative effects are faced in Kaplamai Division Trans-Nzoia East District most probably due to excessive alcohol drinking.

### ***1.1 Statement of the Problem***

Post Election Induced alcoholism in Kaplamai Division is common to men, women and youths especially males. Many take it for pleasure while others take it to relieve themselves of tension due to economic and social family and work problems (Matembe 2008). The study revealed that many people take much of it, become drunk, lose self control and torture their family members either physically, psychologically or both. Many of the problems such as domestic violence, use of abusive language, family neglect and other subsequent problems faced in Kaplamai Division are due to excessive alcohol drinking by family members especially family heads. This study therefore investigated the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on the moral behaviour in families in Kaplamai Division between 2004 and 2007.

### ***1.2 Purpose of the Study***

The study aimed at investigating the influence of Post Election Induced alcoholism on moral behavior in families in Kaplamai Division Trans-Nzoia East District of Kenya.

### ***1.3 Objectives of the Study***

The study was guided by the following objectives;

- To establish the reasons for excessive drinking of alcohol.
- To examine the consequences of excessive alcohol drinking .
- To suggest solutions to the problems faced as a result of excessive alcohol consumption.

### ***1.4 Research Questions***

The study was guided by the following questions.

- What are the reasons for excessive drinking of alcohol?
- What are the problems of drink excessive alcohol?
- What solutions may be adopted to curb the problems due to excessive alcohol drinking?

### ***1.5 Scope of the Study***

#### ***1.5.1 Geographical Scope***

The study was carried out in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District of Kenya among families with people who take alcohol.

#### ***1.5.2 Content scope***

The study employed 120 respondents who consisted; of fathers, mothers, children (family members), Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Workers and local administrative officers from Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District.

#### ***1.5.3 Time Scope***

This study was carried out in two months where the first one was for data collection and the second was for data analysis, coding and editing in order to develop a good dissertation. The study was done between September and November 2008.

### ***1.6 Significance of the Study***

The study was of the following importance.

It analyzed the impact of alcohol on the moral judgment and self control of the people who take it. This would educate family members especially family heads about the mistakes different family members commit whenever they take excessive alcohol.

The study showed the roles area leaders may play to prevent and control the people drinking alcohol. This would help to reduce the occurrence of the subsequent effects various families face as a result of excessive alcohol consumption by their members.



The study devised appropriate strategies different families may adopt to prevent and control their members from excessive drinking of alcohol. This would serve as a remedy to the problems they would face.

This study is a source of reference for future research into related studies to this one.

This study partially fulfills the requirements for award of the degree of Bachelor of Education of Kampala International University to the researcher.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### *2.0 Introduction*

This chapter presented secondary data related to this study. It was reviewed from published and unpublished documents that include journals, books, magazines and newspapers among others. These data were sought according to study objectives that include, establishing the reasons for drinking of alcohol by the people in Trans-Nzoia East, to establish the life experience in families with members who drink alcohol and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of alcohol consumption.

#### *2.1 Reasons Why People Drink Excessive Alcohol*

Many people start to drink alcohol just to fulfill traditional fun or due to peer group influence. They usually start by taking a little of it but as time goes they on they drink a lot and develop other reasons for taking it. These others include, consoling themselves from family stress, of addition to pass time and they enjoy the brew among other factors.

Nsaba (2008) the Uganda Integrity and Ethics Minister noted that, “a lot of people especially the youths are influenced by their peers to take alcohol. This is compelled with the ever degenerating moral standards in our society. The parents have become so reluctant to regulate the behaviours of their children thus drug abuse. In Kenya just like Uganda, many parents are becoming less responsible about their children thus characters. They give them much freedom to associate with all sorts of people regardless of their family backgrounds; children now freely attend parties, picnics where a lot of alcohol is taken. They have increased their chances of consuming alcohol.

German (1972) hinted that “many people in developing countries given their low levels of education and ignorance due to improper information dissemination, they lack information on the dangers of excessive drinking, perception of alcohol as strengthening ,as an aplo diasiac and as remedy for warms all lead people to take alcohol”. The parents influence their children to drink by giving them alcohol as a remedy for worms. Some people take Gungu-Busaa brew because they believe it’s nutritious since it’s brewed from maize and millet that contain a lot of proteins and carbohydrates.

Mc Kean (2006) noted that, “when the Kenya government removed decade-old state controls on the economy and private owned companies, beer became more and available which induced many people to drink more and more of it”. The government charges very little taxes from people little taxes or not at all. This enables people to sell alcohol at low prices thus inducing very many people to drink it especially the youths.

Prime Minister of Uganda Professor Nsibambi (2008) noted in consonance with Elwell (1958) that taking alcohol is a result of pride, joined with persons refusal to be honest and trustworthy with himself. Many people in Kaplamai both old and young are proudly striving vainly to become something or do something for which they lack natural ability. They are convinced that if they first take alcohol they would gain the ability to perform it better; this in most cases is a false courage that devils people into committing crimes.

Tutu (2007), a celebrated South Anglican Bishop attributed alcoholic drinking in families due to lack of religious affections. A lot of families in African setting lack Christian religious values, which situation keeps them ignorant of the dangers of drunkard ness. They are enslaved by their traditional beliefs that encourage taking alcohol as part of fulfilling traditional rituals. This coupled with a lot of belief in spiritual powers in Kaplamai. It's inevitable to have a lot of people who drink alcohol.

Kibaki (2008) the President of the United Republic of Kenya in a state nations address, noted in consonance with Chruttick (1998) view, that people drink because life becomes hard due to problems like unemployment and that drinking alcohol is a means of escaping fears of unresolved conflicts, insecurity and other problems that an individual feels he is unable to cope with successfully.

Given the high rate of unemployment and low levels of incomes of the people they face a lot of economic tension from their families. Many families have lot of members which causes scarcity of facilities to use at home .so family heads turn to thinking alcohol to relieve themselves of such tensions.

## *2.2 Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking on Families*

Field studies and related literature revealed that it's in most cases misery and suffering from the social up to economic aspect of these families. There is a lot of domestic violence and its related problem, reluctance to work, loss of important friends in terms of communication, which all lead to poor living standards.

Fahey (2006) noted that, "coffee production one of the major exports of Kenya has declined partly because the energetic youth who would engage in such production are enslaved to alcohol. In Kaplamai lot of people who take alcohol especially family heads are reluctant to direct their members in carrying out economic activities to earn a living. This is responsible for the increasing levels of poverty among the people.

There is great occurrence of domestic violence in families that take alcohol most especially to women. Candia and Ssempogo (eds) in the new vision (December 29<sup>th</sup> 2005) noted that alcohol consumption and other drug abuse account for high rates of divorce in families due to continuous fighting and other forms of abuse. When husbands go home drunk, they abuse and beat up their family members. They hardly provide their homes with family necessities which all lead to misery. The high crime rate in Kaplamai in form of theft especially to youth is attributed to alcohol consumption.

Candia and Sempogo (eds) (2005:05) further noted that, the rampant crime rates, which have resulted into women abduction, rape and murder, are partly due to excessive drinking and drug abuse by both the victims and culprits. The citizen Newspaper of Kenya (Dec 2007) noted that, the people who are hired to murder people in Dar-es-Salaam especially Albinos drink alcohol. The few netted by the police on the scenes of crime are in most cases found to be under drug influence or have history of drug abuse.

Bainemugisha (ed) in New vision (December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2005:19) noted that, "alcohol consumption and other forms of drug abuse lead people into adultery and other problems after becoming so much excited. These in most cases lead their children as well to engage in premarital sex". Many youth in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East district; engage in premarital sex that in most cases result into production of children and the spread of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). These indicators of immorality are partly due to alcohol influence.

There is use of abusive language in families with members that take alcohol. Wamala (2006) Cardinal of the Catholic Church in Uganda noted that, it a common phenomenon to use

obscene abusive language by parents who drink irresponsibly in most families. These people lack respect for their fellow village residents, family and clan members, and it is not a surprise for such people to be law breakers. As charity begins at home, families that lack good language usage as well lack formal discipline especially on part of the children. Such children are in most stubborn both their teachers and fellow learners. Pilot studies indicated that school children in Kaplamai who take alcohol so much disturb their fellow learners by either stealing their properties or physically torture them.

Mc Kean (2006) further noted that alcohol drug consumption in Kenya largely accounts for ever increasing disagreement in workplace. When people get drunk they quarrel or fight or both. This leads to breaking of relationship between various people in terms of marriage and formal friendship. Business in Trans-Nzoia East district that need a lot of labour from casual labourer faced a problem of labour supply fluctuations because of consuming a lot of alcohol. Many employers in most cases have to terminate such employees, which in many cases lower production.

There is inadequacy of household facilities in most families with members that consume excessive alcohol. President Kibaki (2008) partly attributed family neglect to drinking alcohol. Most family heads that take alcohol hardly take responsibility to facilitate their homes. They spare little time to work so as to earn a living, when they go to work they are in most cases ineffective and always develop disagreement with their fellow worker. This situation has crippled many businesses.

### ***2.3 Solutions to the Problems faced by Various Families as a Result of Excessive Alcohol Consumption***

Various institutions and individual have to work hand in hand to stop or reduce the habit of excessive drinking of alcohol because it causes a lot of problems to the people especially on the moral behaviour. There is need to sensitize the people about the dangers of consuming alcohol, setting up of various association to rehabilitate people who suffer due to alcohol ,banning the production and sale of some types of local brew and to emphasize religious doctrines among others.

Nsaba (2008) noted that, “there is need to emphasize religious doctrines, and among the people by condemning drunkard ness, and any form of drug abuse. He further noted that

when people are God fearing, they hardly engage in activities that cause unhealthy interpersonal family it could be hard to engage in excessive taking of alcohol. Field studies revealed that families that are religious have lesser problems related to alcohol and immoral behavior than those that take alcohol.

Matembe (2008) noted that, "the schools should take the initiative to teach learners social morals, condemn the use of alcoholic drinks and any other form of drug abuse. Learners that use drugs re hardly concentrate on their studies and always fail to have good interpersonal relations with their family and other social members. The government also through the Ministry of Education and Sports should emphasize and give code of conduct within well defined parameters on how to mobilize and evaluate it in the school. When teachers condemn drugs abuse children who access school would be in position to avoid alcohol consumption which has a negative effect on their moral behavior.

Bainemugisha (ed) in the New vision, (Thursday January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006:05) noted that; women should not engage in taking alcoholic drinks since they become alcoholic it becomes very easy for their children to copy such characters. In many society settings Women have a great role in child upbringing through teaching them good characters. It could be that if women do not enjoy taking alcohol, they would be able to sensitize their husband about the dangers of taking it.

African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) chapter Uganda (2008) noted that, the government should sensitize the nation about the dangers of alcohol, especially on moral behavior; high taxes should be levied on various types of alcohol to discourage people who engage in such business. Drinking places should be opened during specified time of the day, and only those licensed should be the ones to operate. This would reduce on the number of drinking places and availability of alcohol in society.

The Kabaka of Buganda his highness Mutebi (2008) on the final football match on Buganda clans football tournament final match, argued that the young to engage in income generating self-help project instead of engaging themselves in drinking alcohol though young groups should mobilize themselves and seek assistance they may need though organize leadership in order to develop.

Wamala (2008) expressed the concern of the church on emphasizing the role of parents in spearheading the fight against drug abuse and drug dependence right from family level. Strict laws should be enacted and their penalties be well defined in order to discourage anybody who would engage in taking drugs. He added that the church through non governmental organizations to teach the dangers of alcohols to the people and should counsel married couples so as to stabilize their marriage.

In a nut shell, people who take alcohol are very vulnerable to moral behaviors because when they get drunk they most cases loose self control and use abusive words. Many people exercise domestic violence in most cases reported to take alcoholic drinks or abuse drugs. These tendencies make it so hard for some people to sufficiently facilitate their families or effectively mobilize and control their moral behaviors.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### ***3.0 Introduction***

This chapter presents the research design, area and population of the study, sample frame work and size, methods of data collection, data management, data analysis and limitations to the problem.

#### ***3.1 Research Design***

This study was both descriptive and analytical in nature. It elaborated the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on the moral behaviour in homes, case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District, Kenya. A critical probe into the study findings was done that established the magnitude of the study.

A sample survey and structural study designs based on quantitative and qualitative data design were employed to gather primary data. Interview, observation and Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) methods were employed to collect qualitative data. Quantitative data were through questionnaires. The qualitative data were presented in descriptive form. The data from questionnaires were presented in descriptive manner using percentages, mean and ratio after integrating it with qualitative data. Secondary data were obtained through library search.

The population sample was delivered using purposively and random sampling design given the homogeneous nature of the population. These were basically be people affected by excessive alcohol consumption, medical workers, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) workers, central and local government officer in the health sector. The research dissertation was written according to the procedure of Kampala International University (KIU) research department.

#### ***3.2 Area and population of study***

The study took place in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East district, Kenya. The study employed a sample size of 120 respondents.



### ***3.3 Sample Selection and Size***

The study involved purposive and random sampling designs. The first stage involved the random selection of Kaplamai Division and Trans-Nzoia East District will be selected. The study consisted of purposively selected respondents that included; 40 men (family heads), 40 women, 20 children, 10 local council administrators and 10 NGOs workers. These made a sample size of 120 respondents.

### ***3.4 Methods of Data Collection***

The study used a range of methods to gather data. Data were both primary and secondary. Primary data were sought through qualitative and quantitative data designs. Interview, observation and Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) methods were employed to gather primary data where as questionnaires were used to seek quantitative data.

Secondary data were sought through documentary analysis from various libraries plus other resources centers and internet surfing. Data were sought upon the background purpose and objectives of the study.

#### ***3.4.1 Primary Data***

These are data that were objectively be sought by the researcher herself.

##### ***3.4.1.1 Interview Method***

Face to face questions were administered to the respondents without requiring them to note down. The researcher wrote down where it was necessary. Interviews were held with 80 respondents because these were manageable due to limited resources and time. The interview schedule that consisted of both close and open ended questions was used to seek data from the field of study. Interviews sought data on the purpose and objectives of the study.

##### ***3.4.1.2 Observation Method***

The researcher personally participated in the data collection process by taking physical survey of the indicators of the influence excessive alcohol on moral behaviour. An observation checklist that contained items of interest was designed and helped the researcher gather the required data. This method was used in order to gather first hand information to avoid suspicions by some respondents and helped the researcher to get a clear scenario of the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on moral behaviour in homes in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East district, Kenya.

#### ***3.4.1.3 Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA)***

A purposively selected panel of 10 most competent respondents were employed analyzed the study findings from the various data collection methods. These were selected from the main population and included; 2 women, 2 men, 2 children, 2 village administrators and 2 medical officers with NGOs. These discussions were presided over by the researcher.

#### ***3.4.1.4 Questionnaires***

Sets of well selected questions based on the study purpose and objectives were designed, printed and distributed to the respondents who gave answers to the study. They comprised of both close and open ended questions that were answered by the respondents in about three days. Questionnaires were used in order for the respondents to have privacy in the study as some were suspicious of the study findings. High level of confidentiality was maintained on the respondents' views.

Questionnaires were useful in that various views about the study were got; confidentiality of respondents was maintained and saved the researchers' time as distant respondents were easily accessed.

### ***3.4.2 Secondary Data***

#### ***3.4.2.1 Documentary Review***

The researcher through field studies sought data from various acknowledged studies, research reports, journals among others in relation to the study objectives and purposes. These data were helpful in illustrating a way to design interview schedule, questionnaires and observation checks lists that were helpful in seeking the field findings. Also the respondents based on such references to add more information to the study since the data increased the authenticity of the study.

### ***3.5 Data Management***

Data derived from the various methods were compared and contrasted. Different results were tested on differently selected competent respondents that evaluated the consistency of the study results. These data were helpful in illustrating a way to design, interview schedules, questionnaires and observation checklists. Various findings from already done studies where the selected methods were used were considered.

A letter that sought permission to carry out research in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East district, Kenya was obtained from KIU research department Faculty of Social Sciences. This letter was presented before the village administrators for endorsement. This helped the researcher to gather data with few disturbances. The dissertation was written following the KIU research report writing procedure.

### ***3.6 Data Analysis***

The qualitative data derived from qualitative data design were compared with that derived from quantitative design and were analyzed manually to generate percentages that were integrated into tables, charts and graphs. The quantitative data were presented in a descriptive form after which percentages, ratios and mean were formulated gave a statistical presentation for a better perception of the study findings.

The data from the qualitative and quantitative methods were first inspected, cross checked and edited in order to discover any items misplaced, misunderstood and misinterpreted to detect gaps and discard off information that won't be of much relevance to the study. These were discussed in the Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) where data were categorized according to the study objectives. Data analyses from CBDA were considered in dissertation writing.

### ***3.7 Limitations to the Study***

The researcher faced the following problems when carrying out the study.

Given that many people are ashamed of being regarded as drunkards, some never revealed the data required for this study. This led to false information that hampered the establishment of the magnitude of the study to some extent.

Some respondents were illiterate which limited their abilities in giving relevant data through different data collection methods such as questionnaires.

The researcher faced the problem of poor time management from the respondents. Given the limited time some respondents were from distant places for effective Community Based Data Analysis (CBDA) thus, some were not available for data recording.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

#### *4.0 Introduction*

This chapter contains data from the field findings that were sought through the various data collection methods. These data were sought in relation to the study background, purpose and the demographic nature of the population. The results are from questionnaires and interview schedules. It's the local residents, local administrator and NGO workers who answered both the questionnaires and interviews. Children just answer interviews but never answered questionnaires since most of them were not having enough information since could not ably write.

#### *4.1 Demographic Nature of the Population of Study*

The study considered the, Gender, Marital status level of Education, working experience and occupation of the respondents.

##### *4.1.1 The Gender of the Population*

The study employed 120 respondents; 60 of which were male and 60 were female. There were 40 unmarried and married men, 10 children, 5 female local administrator and 5 NGO workers and Vice Versa. This information is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.1 The Gender of the Respondents**

<b>Gender of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Male	60	50
Female	60	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Research Field Findings 2009

#### 4.1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents

With marital status, the researcher examined attributes such as being; married, single, divorced or being widower /widow. Out of 120 respondents; 52 (43.3%) were married, 33 (27.5%) were single, 24 (20%) were divorced and 11 (9.2%) were Widow /widower. This data is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.2. Marital Status of Respondents**

Marital status of the respondents	Frequency					Percentage	Total
	M	W	L.A	NGO	C		
Married	20	20	6	6	-	43.3	52
Single	5	5	2	1	20	27.5	33
Divorced	10	10	1	3	-	20	24
Widow /Widower	5	5	1	-	-	9.2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>120</b>

Source: Research Field Finding 2009

#### Key

M= Men      W= Women      L.A= Local Administrators      C= Children

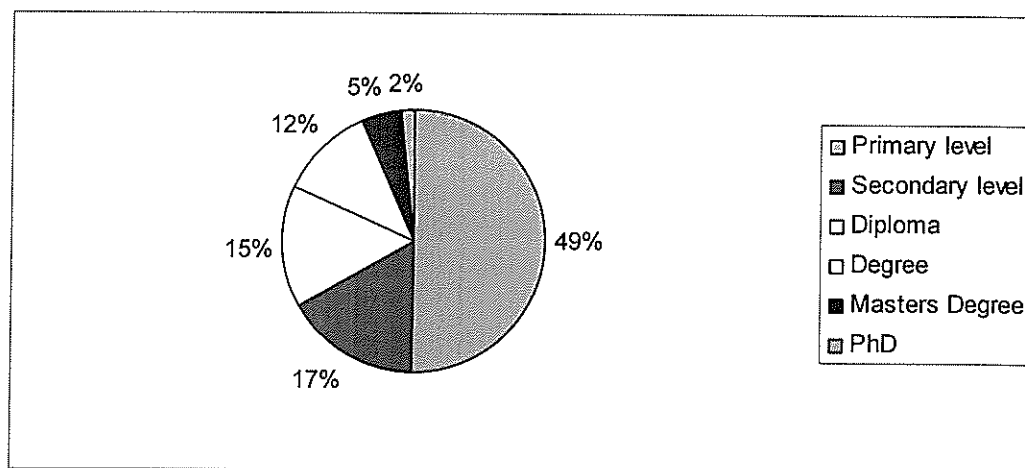
NGO= Non Governmental Organisations

#### 4.1.3 The Levels of Education of the Respondents

The study considered the following education levels; primary, secondary, diploma, degree, masters' degree and PhD level. Of 120 respondents that participated in the study; 60 (50%) had primary school level, 20 (16.7%) had secondary, 18 (15%) had Diplomas, 14 (11.7%) had Degrees, 6 (5%) had masters degrees and 2 (1.7%) had doctorate of philosophy degrees.

This information is presented in the table below.

**Figure 4.1 Levels of Education of the Respondents**



**Source:** Research Field Finding 2009

It was revealed from the study that, health of the respondents achieved primary level education. Also 66.7% of the respondents were not qualified for any profession while 33.3% were professionals. This helped much in establishing the magnitude of the study because most of the people that take alcohol are people of low status.

#### **4.1.4 The Work Experience of the Respondents**

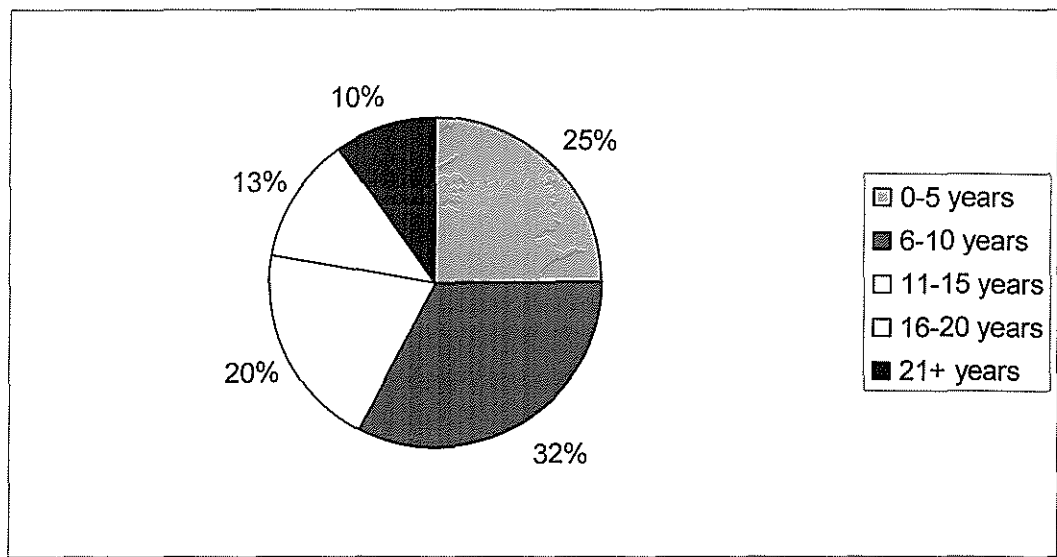
The work experience of respondents was based on five age segments in form of, below 5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 years, 16-20 years and over 21 years. Out of 120 respondents; 30 (25%) had experience between 0-5 years, 39 (32.5%) had 6-10 years, 24 (20%) had between 11-15 years, 15 (12.5%) had experience between 16-20 years and 12 (10%) had experience from 21 years and above. This information is presented in h table below;

**Table 4.3 Parents working experience of the respondents**

Working experience of respondents	Frequency	Mean	Ratio	Percentage (%)
0-5 years	30	4	1:4	25
6-10 years	39	3.1	13:40	32.5
11-15 years	24	5	1:5	20
16-20 years	15	8	1:8	12.5
21+ years	12	10	1:10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1:1</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Research field findings 2009

**Figure 4.2** Pie chart shows the Working Experience of the Respondents



**Source:** Research field findings 2009

The working experience was investigated because it enabled the researcher to estimate the income levels of the respondents that influence them to take alcohol.

**4.1.5 Types of Occupation of the Respondents**

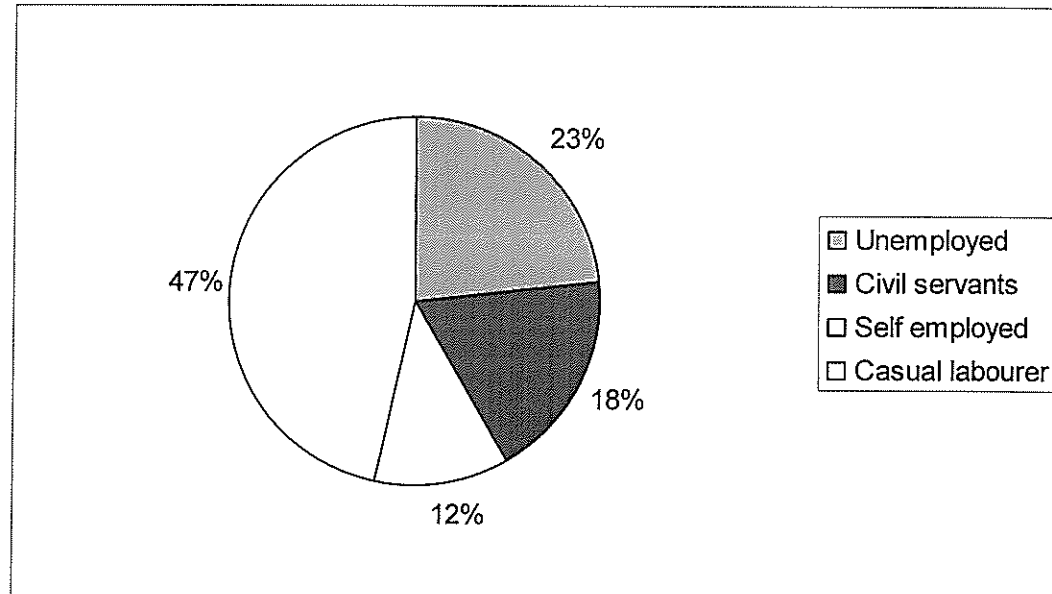
The study investigated this on attributes such as; unemployed, self employed, civil servant and casual labour. Out of 120 respondents; 28 (23.3%) were unemployed, 14 (1.7%) were self empowered, 22 (18.3%) were civil servants and 56 (46.7%) were casual labourers. This information is resented in the table below;

**Table 4.4 Occupation of the Respondents**

Type of occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unemployed	28	23.3
Civil servants	22	18.3
Self employed	14	11.7
Casual labourer	56	46.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Research field findings 2009

**Figure 4.3 Occupation of the Respondents**



**Source:** Research field findings 2009

It was established that most of the respondents were casual labourers and constituted 46.7%, unemployed were 23.3%, civil servants were 18.3% and the self-employed were the least at 11.7%. Most of the respondents were low income earners.

#### ***4.2 Reasons Why People Drink Excessive Alcohol***

The study found the following reasons to account for excessive alcohol drinking by the people in Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District of Kenya. These include; pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws to prohibit it, its readily available, its cheap for social status, ignorance about its effects, domestic violence and unemployment. The study established that out of 120 respondents; 18 (15%) take it for pleasure, 12 (10%) due to spouse influence, 13 (10.8%) peer pressure, 8 (6.7%) weak laws, 9 (7.5%) readily available, 8 (6.7%) cheap, 14 (11.7%) for social status, 12 (10%) due to unemployment, 10 (8.3%) due to ignorance and 16 (13.3%) due to domestic violence. This information is presented in the table below;



#### *4.2.1 Analysis of the Reasons why People Drink Alcohol Excessively*

The study found out that, the major reasons that lead people to drink excessive alcohol are, for pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws, its readily available, and its cheap, for social status, unemployment, and ignorance of the people and domestic violence among other reasons.

Most people take excessive alcohol for pleasure. Many people make drinking clubs where they gather every evening with friends. In Kaplamai people who take local brew converge in various Trading centres such as Kaplamai, drink, dance and eat. These people end up drinking irresponsibly and committing criminal acts such as domestic abuse and family neglect.

Spouse influence was another reason for excessive alcohol drinking. Most women reported that their husbands persuade them to test alcoholic drinks most especially when they make parties. They convince them that if they take some alcohol they would forget their problems and feel satisfied. Some people are of a view that those that do not take alcohol do not enjoy life according to one of the local administrators.

Alcohol is readily available in many parts of Kaplamai Division. Most of it is locally brewed in the area by the people. This makes it very cheap for many people to access it. Most youths dodge lessons and engage in alcohol drinking. Some parents engage their children in alcohol selling which makes them more vulnerable to the act of alcohol drinking. This is because they grow up used to alcohol drinking. Musyoka one of the NGO workers noted that in every place in Kaplamai with a lot of people, there is an alcohol drinking point. This situation persuades people who would not have taken alcohol to take it excessively.

Relatedly alcohol is sold cheaply in Kaplamai, from one hundred Kenya shilling one can buy alcohol and enjoy. This makes it possible for the low income earners to afford buying it. To make matters worse, it's very strong that one becomes drunk after taking alcohol worth only 500 Kenya shillings. This has led to excessive alcohol drinking.

Many people are ignorant of the fatal effects of some alcoholic drinks such. People take it excessively that they develop some diseases such as throat and lung cancer because they drink without eating food. Some alcoholic drinks such as Kibuku have a sweet taste which makes people drink much of it without anticipating the effects. This leads to excessive drinking.

The study revealed that there are so many people suffering from poverty and disease. A lot of people are infected with HIV /AIDS and think they have no future such many people have become alcoholics. John one of the residents noted that his son started drinking irresponsibly when he knew he was HIV infected. ANPPCAN (2008) relates Excessive drinking to problems in families where the culprits argue that they want to forget their problems.

Most youths start alcohol drinking due to peer group influence. Most adolescents adopt a lot of habits due to lack of self control and irresponsible parenthood. Samuel one of the NGO workers noted that even adults turn their homes drinking places by using them as alcohol drinking places. McKean M (2006) similarly noted that drinking clubs in Kenya highly account for increasing number of people who drink alcohol.

Cultural influence has attracted a lot of people to drink alcohol; some societies perceive that whenever a visitor is not given beer, the ghosts will become annoyed. Among Hehe tribe, beer is part of the dowry that is highly considered. One family head from Kaplamai noted that people from the family find it prestigious to drink. Consonantly Nsibambi (2008) noted that some conservative principle of some cultures highly account for alcohol drinking.

There is a high level of moral decadence among various families due to multiplicity of reasons. Domestic violence due irresponsible marriages, premature marriage, influence of western culture through immoral acts such as homosexuality and Lesbianism, sex abuse, disruption of cultural values among other factors are major causes of moral decadence. Some local administrators noted with concern that the young, youth and adults highly disrespect leaders in that they hardly perceive their views as important. Similarly Tutu (2007) noted that people have evaded God that is why immoral practices catalyzed by alcohol drinking are common. Whenever one loses proper ethics, practices like drug abuse are inevitable.

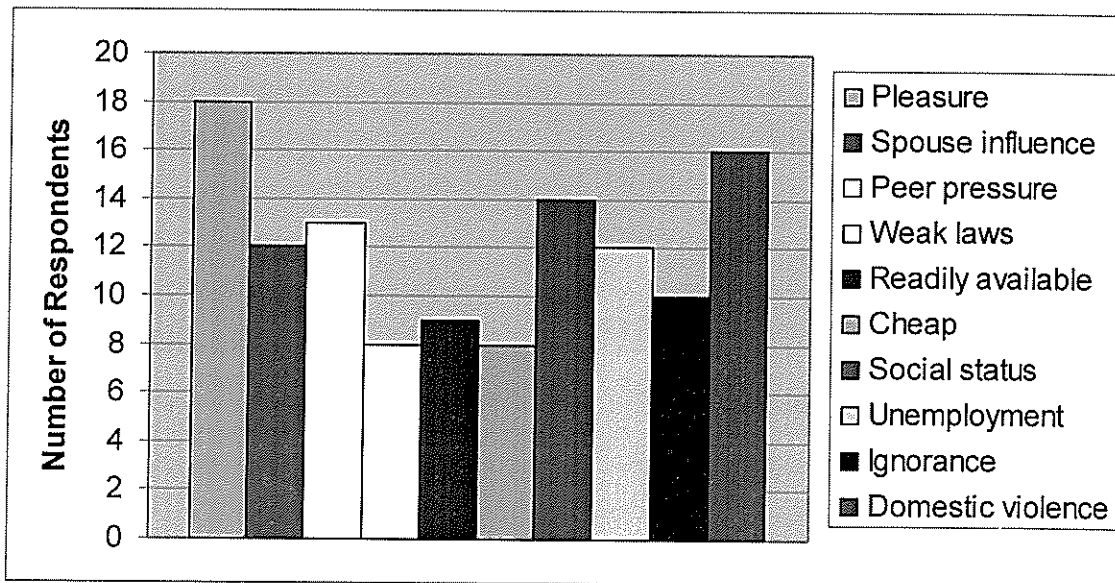
The high levels of unemployment have made people redundant and desperate. High tension has developed in formulating ways of survival. Many people engage in alcohol brewing and selling so as to earn a living. The disappointed people resume to alcohol drinking to forget their problems. Sula a NGO worker noted that from their studies carried out in Kaplamai revealed that many people spent a lot of time especially during the day in drinking places just because they lack work to do. Nsaba (2008) similarly noted that the low incomes among the

**Table 4.5: Why People Drink Excessive Alcohol**

Reasons why people drink excessive alcohol	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Pleasure	18	15
Spouse influence	12	10
Peer pressure	13	10.8
Weak laws	08	6.7
Readily available	09	7.5
Cheap	08	6.7
Social status	14	11.7
Unemployment	12	10
Ignorance	10	8.3
Domestic violence	16	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Field Study 2009

**Figure 4.4 Reasons People Drink Excessive Alcohol**



Source: Research Field Study 2009

people in developing countries make it hard to make enough investment to create employment. This redundancy leads to unconstructive acts such as alcohol drinking.

These governments of developing countries have inappropriate policies that hardly fulfill the needs of the people. There are poor infrastructures, poor legislation system, poor economic planning among others. There are weak laws that would bar people from irresponsible alcohol drinking and other drug abuses. These factors such as break up; of cultural systems and poor political systems make it inevitable for people to engage in alcohol; drinking.

In summary, cultural attitudes, pleasure, unemployment domestic violence, spouse influence and peer pressure are the major cause of excessive alcohol drinking in Kaplamai. Most people believe so much in traditions that if one takes alcohol, he pleases the gods, and he or she is a brave a member of their society. Other factors are due to people's ignorance and being desperate.

#### ***4.3 Study Findings on the Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking on Families***

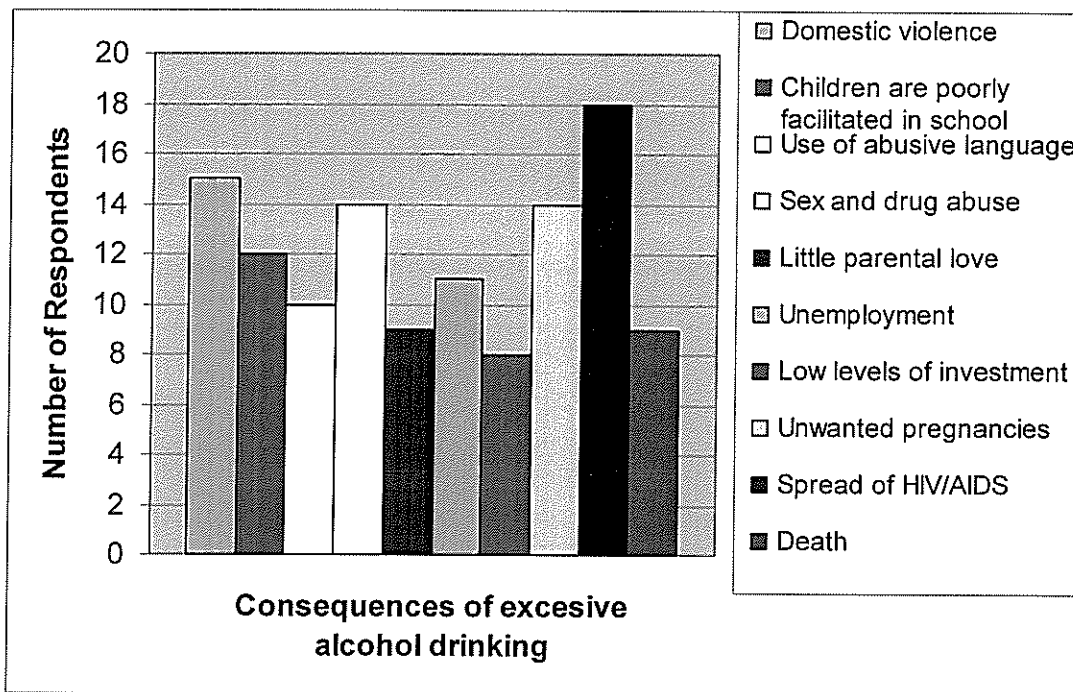
The study established that excessive alcohol drinking in Kaplamai division leads; to domestic violence, children are poorly facilitated in schools, abusive language use, sex and drug abuse, little parental care, unemployment, low levels of investment, unwanted pregnancies, spread of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and death of the victims among other consequences. This information is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.6: Consequences of Excessive Drinking of Alcohol**

<b>Consequences of excessive alcohol drinking</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Domestic violence	15	12.5
Children are poorly facilitated in school	12	10
Use of abusive language	10	8.3
Sex and drug abuse	14	11.7
Little parental love	09	7.5
Unemployment	11	9.2
Low levels of investment	08	6.7
Unwanted pregnancies	14	11.7
Spread of STDs	18	15
Death	09	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Field Study 2009

**Figure 4.5: Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking**



**Source:** Research Field Study 2009

**4.3.1 Analysis of Study Findings on the Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking**

There is little parental love and family neglect is common among families with members that take alcohol excessively. Parents spend most of their time in drinking places after work and when they return home, they payless attention to their children. This has led to inadequacy of household needs such as; food, shelter, medical care, education among others. Kyaleba one of the local administrators attributed little parental love to alcohol drinking which has led many children to go to street and drop out of school

Many people Kaplamai who drink excessive alcohol are unemployed. Given that many people are casual workers and engaged in agriculture, it becomes very hard for them to be active in the production process. Few employers entrust drunkards with their work. Most workers need a lot of energy that people who take excessive alcohol don't have. This leads employers to neglect such people. This leads to inadequacy of facilities used in their homes.

Given that most people who take excessive alcohol are unemployed, it becomes very hard for them to save for investment. The little they gain from their work is spent on family needs. Similarly Fahel (2006) noted the production of some cash crops such as coffee, sisal, and cotton have declined because the energetic youth who would have engaged in such

production have been weakened by alcohol. This accounts for ever increasing levels of poverty in the area.

Domestic violence is very common in families with members that drink alcohol especially family heads. Psychological and physical abuses that range from quarreling to causing bodily injuries respectively are in most cases a result of drinking alcohol. Husbands return home during late hours of the night and torture their family members. Adegwa noted that his father beats them and their mother whenever he returns drunk. The Ethics and Integrity Minister of Kenya observed that most people convicted of domestic violence are highly related to drug especially alcohol drinking.

Other respondents noted that there is food scarcity among families with members that drink alcohol. Such people tend to be lazy, weak and irresponsible to their work. Given that most of the people are agriculturalists, it needs energetic people but when people are alcoholic they become weak. Mafiwa a local administrator observed that the increasing number of hunger cases result from reluctance to carry out agriculture. King of Buganda Mutebi (2008) recommended people especially youth should avoid alcohol drink.

Many families with members that take alcohol hardly attend church or other religious worshiping places since they spend a lot of time in drinking. One female local resident noted that when her husband started drinking alcohol he evaded church. Constantly Cardinal Wamala (2007) noted that one of the major factors that leads to irreligiousness is irresponsible alcohol consumption because most of them remain with less time to attend church services.

Sex abuse is a hot bedmate of alcohol consumption. The study revealed most people who commit; incest, defilement, rape, homosexuality, bestiality and lesbianism among other forms attribute such to drug influence especially alcohol. Most NGO workers and local administrators revealed that family who commit incest related it to alcohol influence. Similarly Muhumbura (1977) noted that when people become drunk they lose a sense of fear and do whatever comes in their minds to show off that they are powerful. He further noted that to most men, when they get drunk they desire sex so much acts in most cases become inevitable.

School drop out is a common phenomenon among families with members that drink alcohol. Parents in most cases fail to concentrate on their work because of addiction to alcohol which

leads to low incomes. Subsequently parents fail to raise enough money to keep their children in schools. Many children revealed that despite the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE); absenteeism is still very high in schools because the money their parents would have used to buy scholastic needs is spent on alcohol. Similarly the Ministry of Education Report (2007) related school drop out to parents fails to provide scholastic needs due to unnecessary expenditure on items like alcohol.

Alcohol drinking today affects the health of people where diseases such as liver and throat cancer in Kaplamai are highly related to alcoholic drinks such as chang one of the local brews. House wives noted with deep sorrow that most widows to cancer are victims of drug abuse especially alcohol. The Ministry of Health (2007) described the increasing number of death due to drug abuse. Whenever people get drunk in most cases their interpersonal relations worsen, quarreling especially using abusive words becomes very common because they lose some of their senses. Most respondent's related domestic violence to drug abuse especially alcohol.

Most people especially the youths that get unwanted pregnancies are in most cases drunkards or engage in alcohol drinking. Some respondents revealed that, in some homes where alcohol is sold, teenage girls are defiled or raped by the drunkards after seducing them with petty gifts. These end up becoming pregnant and people responsible deny their responsibilities. Most of the children produced end up on streets due to inadequacy of resources to cater for them.

Some alcoholic drinks are so strong that they lead to death of the victims. Chang, Kibuku and waragi if taken without good feeding might lead to death or long illness. Many people become so weak to do any productive work because of excessive alcohol drinking thus living a miserable life.

#### ***4.4 Solutions to Excessive Alcohol Drinking***

The study suggested that; the local administrators should educate people about the dangers of excessive alcohol in take, improvement of parent/child relationship, role of religious leaders, employee penalize drunkards, counseling, set income generating activities, implement laws and subsidizing people's income generating activities. Out of 120 respondents; 14(11.7%) suggested role of local administrators, 16 (13.3%) suggested improvement of parent/child relationship, 14(11.7%) suggested role of religious leaders, 15(12.5%) suggested employers

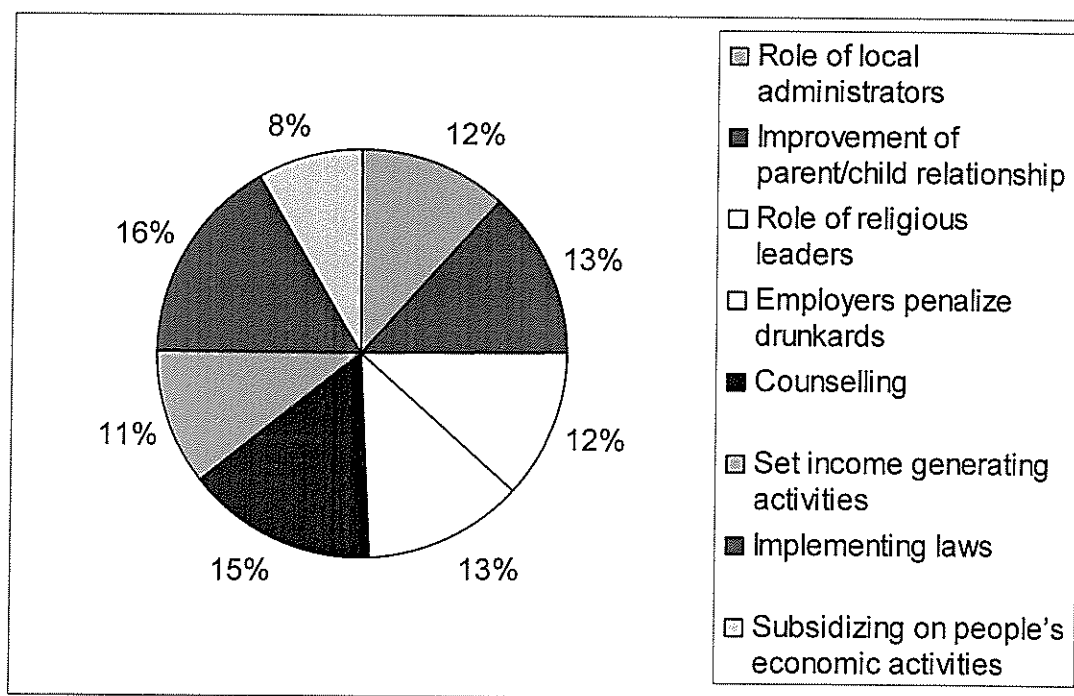
penalize drunkards, 18 (15%) suggested counseling, 13(10.8%) suggested setting income generating activities, 20 (16.7%) suggested implementing laws and 10 (8.3%) suggested subsidizing on economic activities of the people. This information is presented in the table below;-

**Table 4.7: Solutions to Excessive Alcohol Drinking**

Solutions Excessive Alcohol Drinking	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Role of local administrators	14	11.7
Improvement of parent/child relationship	16	13.3
Role of religious leaders	14	11.7
Employers penalize drunkards	15	12.5
Counseling	18	15
Set income generating activities	13	10.8
Implementing laws	20	16.7
Subsidizing on people’s economic activities	10	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Research Field Study 2009

**Figure 4.6: Solutions to Excessive Alcohol Drinking**



Source: Research Field Study 2009



#### *4.4.1 Analysis of Findings on the Solutions to Excessive Alcohol Drinking*

The study suggested that, local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of alcohol consumption, parents should improve their relationship with their children, employers should penalize drunkard employees, people should be counseled, set income generating activities, implement appropriate laws and subsidize on people's economic activities among other solutions.

The study suggests that local administrators should pioneer the sensitization process of the people about the dangers of excessive alcohol drinking. They should move home to home emphasizing the need to do away with alcohol drinking by informing the people about the dangers of excessive alcohol dinking. This is because it's the local administrators that legislate between various cases that happen, some of which are due to alcohol drinking. Bainemigisha (2005) similarly noted that if local administrators pioneer the sensitization process about the dangers of excessive alcohol drinking people would obey because these leaders are elected by them.

Various concerned personnel should work hand in hand to teach various families about the dangers of excessive alcohol drinking. The clan and family heads, church leaders, local administrators should sensitize various family members to work together against some vices. Parents should accept advice from their children. Similarly Wamala (2006) appealed to parents to always listen to their children's views that are for or against their wish. Many children condemn their parents about irresponsible acts like domestic violence due to drug abuse but in many cases do not want to listen to them. This should be reversed by the parents themselves.

Religious leaders through their preaching should condemn irresponsible acts such as drug and sex abuse that most especially result from excessive alcohol drinking. Religions leaders would be respected by many institutions because they are believed to be impartial and holly. The Minister of Ethics and Integrity of Uganda Nsaba (2008) noted that religious leaders in every society have to sensitize the public about the dangers they anticipate from what they do. If religious leaders advise the government, NGO and other institutions the fight against sex and drug abuse would easily be won.

Employers should penalize drunkard employees by either suspending them from work or deducting their salaries in case they report to work drunkard or miss work due to hangover. Various organizations and private individual who offer other employment should emphasize

being sober all the time at work to avoid any accidents that would happen. Consonantly Matembe (2008) notes that, employers should take the initiative of instilling discipline into their drunkard employees by denying bonuses among others. This would reduce them from bad acts since they would be losing.

Various NGOs, government, clan and family elders, church and other potential individuals should counsel people who drink alcohol. It was discovered that some take it to relieve themselves of tension from work, and other marital problems that accrue from personal disagreements. There should be more research about the real problems that lead people to drink excessive alcohol and devise appropriate solutions.

The government should start various income generating activities through setting up industries and empowering local producers in the private sector to provide employment to others. It should subsidize local producers by giving them some free of charge implements, reduce tariffs on imports and search market for their produce. This would increase the level of production thus offering employment to many redundant people. Being actively employed would help them avoid irresponsible acts such as excessive alcohol drinking. The Minister of Finance noted that if our people are provided with employment, they would refrain from bad activities such as drug and sex abuse.

The government together with local administrators should formulate and effectively implement laws against irresponsible activities such as excessive alcohol drinking. These should set limit hours for drinking alcohol at night, types of alcohol to be sold; increasing sellers, brewers among other aspects. The local administrators and other stakeholders should take initiative to implement such laws. Consonantly Kibaki (2008) noted that, the local authorities should champion the process of implementing laws because they know the local residents better than the top government administrators.

The government through various financial institutions should subsidize and provide low, interest loans to the people. Many people have development goals and plans but lack financial capital to make their plans take off. Some people engage in alcohol selling because it requires little capital and there is high demand for it in the area. So if people are economically empowered, they would engage in other business activities other than alcohol selling. Similarly Kibaki (2008) noted that people need to be educated about development plans and how they can accumulate capital through personal savings and saving from the loans they acquire. This would make people hopeful and engage in more productive businesses.

In summary, the family and government should pioneer the process of counselling and teaching about good morals they should follow in their day to day life. Irresponsible acts such as drug abuse including alcohol drinking should be fully condemned and people that desist from abandoning them should be penalized in the Courts of law. People should be empowered economically to engage in more financially productive ventures.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### ***5.0 Introduction***

This chapter presents the general summary of the study, researcher's suggestions, questionnaires, interview and letters of permission.

#### ***5.1 Summary of the Major Findings***

The study analyzed the influence of excessive drinking of alcohol on moral behaviour at home a case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East district of Kenya. It was guided by objectives that covered; reasons for excessive alcohol drinking, consequences of excessive alcohol drinking and solutions to excessive alcohol drinking.

The study established that the major causes of excessive alcohol drinking are; for pleasure, spouse influence, peer pressure, weak laws, readily available, its cheap, for social status, unemployment, ignorance and domestic violence. The consequences of excessive alcohol drinking are domestic violence, poor facilitation of children in schools, use of abusive language, sex and drug abuse, little parental love, unemployment, low levels of investment, unwanted pregnancies, spread of STDs such as HIV/AIDS and death. The study suggested that; local administrators should educate people, improvement of parent child relationship, religious leaders should condemn excessive alcohol drinking, employers penalize drunkards, counselling, setting of income generating activities, implementing laws and the government should subsidize people's economic activities.

#### ***5.2 Conclusions***

The study analyzed the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on moral behaviours in homes a case study of Kaplamai Division, Trans-Nzoia East District Kenya. The study aimed at investigating the influence of excessive alcohol drinking on morals behaviour in families in Kaplamai Division. This was upon the background that, the increasing cases of domestic violence, school dropout, and child neglect and sex abuse in Kaplamai are highly related to alcohol drinking.

The study was guided by objectives that included establishing the reasons for drinking alcohol by the people in Kaplamai; to examine the life experiences in families with members

that drink alcohol and to suggest solutions to the problems faced by various families as a result of alcohol consumption. The study was sought through quantitative and qualitative designs while the latter was derived from documentary review from various libraries.

The study established that, the major factors that lead people to consume alcohol include; influence of peers, cultural influence, family moral decadence unemployment, and unfair government policy. The study also examined the life experience in families with members that drink alcohol which were, domestic violence, hunger, irreligiousness, sex abuse, school drop out , poor health , poor interpersonal relations and how levels of investment among others. The study suggested that; the local and religious leaders should educate the public about the dangers of alcohol parents should take their children advice, employees alcohol consumption should be formulated and implemented. People should be cancelled, creation of new jobs and setting up of better recreation activities and centers.

The study therefore concludes that; the weakening of the cultural system has led to moral decadence in families, poor government policy unemployment has led to high levels of poverty , which all lead to people turning desperate and this consume alcohol. Unfortunately alcohol badly affects people health, leads to domestic violence, sex abuse, school drop out among other effects which lead to high level of poverty.

The study therefore concludes that, the major reasons for excessive alcohol drinking are; for pleasure, domestic violence, peer pressure, unemployment and spouse influence among other reasons. the major consequences oaf excessive alcohol drinking are; spread domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies, sex and drug of HIV/AIDS, abuse, children are poorly facilitated in schools, unemployment and use of abusive language. The study suggested that, there should be implementation of appropriate laws, improving parent-child relationship, counseling by religious and local administrators, employers should penalize drunkard employees, government and people should subsidize peoples' economic activities. The family, government, religious, cultural and NGO leaders should cooperate in condemning any immoral activity in society and their causes such as excessive alcohol drinking.

### ***5.3 Recommendations***

The researcher therefore recommends that;

- The peoples should forbid their children from peer groups that are likely to cause bad behaviour to them through sensitizing them about the immoral activities in society.

- Some cultural norms and customs such as excessive drinking of alcohol during ceremonies like weddings should be revised in the interest of social, economic and political life.
- Government should start various income generating activities. Public companies should be in position to avail people with well paying jobs. The private sector should be given tax holidays so as to accumulate enough capital.
- Counseling services should be availed to the people especially the desperate ones who resume to alcohol drinking.
- Strict laws should be put in place to penalize people who take excessive alcohol. This should include; fines and community service where necessary. Few drinking places should be recommended by law and very strong alcoholic drinks be banned and limit drinking hours in the whole district.
- Local administrators, government, church, NGO workers should sensitize the people about the dangers of excessive alcohol drinking. This should be done through print and audio media, these include, newspapers, poster, bill boards, radio and televisions among other channels.
- Government should coordinate with the private sector through setting up various income generating activities right from village level. The government should empower people through giving them low interest loans in order to generate capital for investment. People should as well be organized into small Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to easily access financial support from various institutions.
- Religious leaders through preaching should rehabilitate peoples' morals through counseling and guidance teachings. They should condemn all bad acts such drug and sex abuse, theft and use of abusive language which disfavors good interpersonal relations.
- Families should formulate their own governing principles and members who do not abide by them should be punished. Family heads should lead and guide others about good behaviour.

- Health workers though NGOs should educate the public about the dangers of alcohol consumption. Various deadly diseases such as cancer that result from excessive alcohol drinking should be informed to the people. They should as well be taught how to stop alcohol drinking.
- Some cultural beliefs and norms should be revised. Some people who believe that alcohol drinking is a sign of showing that one is brave should be or advised to stop that belief. Though alcohol is used in fulfilling cultural functions, it should be taken responsibly.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**Questionnaire for Local Residents**

I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a degree of Education. This research is carried out with an aim of **'Investigating the Influence of Post Election Induced Alcohol drinking on the Moral Behaviour in Families'** in your area. You are therefore humbly requested to give answers to this questionnaire to make this study a success. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

**Instructions**

- i) **Be precise and concise**
- ii) **Answer as instructed before each section.**

**SECTION A**  
**(Personal Identification)**

**From 1-5 tick the most appropriate answer of your choice among the objective given or give your own view.**

1. sex?

- a) Male                       b) Female

2. What is your marital status?

- a) Married                       c) Divorced

- b) Single                       d) Widow/Widower

3. What is your level of education?

- a) Primary level                       d) Degree level

- b) Secondary level                       c) Master's degree level

- c) Diploma level                       f) Doctorate of Philosophy

4. What is your working experience?

- a) Below five years                       c) 16-20 years

- b) 6-10 years                       d) over 20 years

5. What do you do for a living?

.....

**SECTION B**

**(Reasons Why People Drink Excessive Alcohol)**

6. What are the reasons for excessive alcohol drinking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Tick</b>
a) Pleasure	
b) Spouse influence	
c) Peer pressure	
d) No laws to prohibit it	
e) Readily available	
f) Low cost (cheap)	
g) For social status	
h) Any other reason (record below)	

### Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking on Families

7. What are the consequences of excessive alcohol drinking on families in your area?

Tick those mentioned

Consequences	Tick
a) Domestic violence	
b) Children are inadequately facilitated in schools	
c) Use of abusive language in homes	
d) Sex and drug abuse	
e) Little parental love	
f) Unemployment	
g) Low levels of investment	
h) Any other effects (record below)	

**(Solutions to Problems that Result from Excessive Drinking of Alcohol)**

8. What can we do to reduce excessive alcohol drinking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Tick</b>
a) Local administrators should educate people on dangers of excessive alcohol drinking	
b) Improve parent/child communication	
c) Religious leaders should condemn excessive alcohol drinking	
d) Employers should penalize drunk employees	
e) Set limits/times for drinking hours	
f) Any other solutions (record below)	

Thank you

## APPENDIX B

### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LOCAL LEADERS AND NGOs WORKERS

I am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a degree of Education. This research is carried out with an aim of **'Investigating the Influence of Post Election Induced Alcohol drinking on the Moral Behaviour in Families'** in your area. You are therefore humbly requested to give answers to this questionnaire to make this study a success. The results of this study will be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purposes.

#### Instructions

- i) Be precise and concise
- ii) Answer as instructed before each section

#### SECTION A

##### (Personal Identification)

From Question 1-5 Tick the most Appropriate Answer or give your own view.

1. sex?

A) Male                       b) Female

2. What is your marital status?

a) Married                       c) Widow/widower   
b) Single                       d) Divorced

3. What is your level of education?

a) Primary level                       d) Degree level   
b) Secondary level                       e) Master's degree   
c) Diploma level                       f) Doctorate of Philosophy

4. What is your working experience in leadership?

a) Below five years                       d) 16-20 years   
b) 6-10 years                       e) Over 20 years   
c) 11-15 years

5. What do you do for a living?

.....

**(Reasons Why People drink excessive Alcohol)**

6. What are the reasons for excessive alcohol drinking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

Reasons	Tick
a) Pleasure	
b) Spouse influence	
c) Peer pressure	
d) No laws to prohibit it	
e) Readily available	
f) Low cost (cheap)	
g) For social statues	
h) Any other reasons (record below)	

**(Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Drinking on Families)**

7. What are the consequences of excessive alcohol drinking on families in your area?

Tick those mentioned

<b>Consequences</b>	<b>Tick</b>
a) Domestic violence	
b) Children are inadequately facilitated in schools	
c) Use of abusive language in homes	
d) Sex and drug abuse	
e) Little parental love	
f) Unemployment	
g) Low levels of investment	
h) Any other effects (record below)	



**SECTION D**

**(Solutions to Problems That Result From Excessive Drinking Alcohol)**

8. What can we do to reduce excessive alcohol drinking in this area?

Tick those mentioned.

<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Tick</b>
a) Local administrators should educate people on dangers of excessive alcohol	
b) Improve parent/child communication	
c) Religious leaders should condemn excessive alcohol drinking	
d) Employers should penalize drunk employees	
e) Set limits/times for drinking hours	
f) Any other solutions (record below)	

**Thank you**

**APPENDIX C**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ALL RESPONDENTS**

Am a student of Kampala International University pursuing a degree of **Education**  
This interview schedule is intended to answer questions to this study that aims at;  
**'Investigating the Influence of Post Election Induced Alcohol drinking on the Moral Behaviour in Families'**, in your area. You are therefore humbly requested to give answers that will make this study shall be treated with at most confidentiality and will be for academic purpose.

**Questions**

1. What is your marital status?
2. What is your level of education?
3. What is your occupation?
4. Do people take alcohol for pleasure?
5. Do you take any alcoholic drink? Why?
6. Are a lot of youths in your area drinking excessive alcohol?
7. Do married women also visit bars to take alcohol?
8. Are women influenced by their husbands to take alcohol?
9. How do husbands behave after taking alcohol in their families?
10. Do children from families with parents that take alcohol have a lot of respect for people?
11. What solutions maybe adopted to prevent moral decay due to excessive alcohol consumption?

**Thank you**